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## REMARKS

This Amendment is being filed in response to the Office Action dated September 5, 2006. The Amendment accompanies a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on even date herewith. For the following reasons, this application should be considered in condition for allowance and the case passed to issue.

The indication of allowability of claims 1-11 over the prior art of record is gratefully acknowledged. Claims 12, 16 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Akeda in view of Reece and Lomp et al. (hereinafter "Lomp"). Claims 13-14, 17-18 and 22-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeda in view of Reece and Lomp and further in view of Borth et al. (hereinafter "Borth"). Claims 19-20 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeda in view of Reece and Lomp and further in view of Takahara et al. (hereinafter "Takahara").

Claims 12, 16 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tiedemann Jr. in view of Lomp. Claims 13-14, 17-20 and 22-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tiedemann Jr. in view of Lomp and further in view of Takahara.

Independent claims 12, 16 and 21 have been amended to include limitations similar to those of claims 19, 20 and 24. Hence, these amendments obviate the rejections of the claims other than claims 19-20 and 24. Claims 19-20 and 24 have also been cancelled. The following discussion and arguments therefore address the prior art rejections that include Takahara as applied to claims 19-20 and 24.

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Embodiments of the present invention, as recited in amended claim 12, for example, relate to a mobile station for use in a CDMA mobile communication system. The mobile station comprises a receiver which receives a wireless signal transmitted by a sector or a base station. A CDMA modem is connected to the receiver, and performs a despreading demodulation operation of the wireless signal received by the receiver. A controller serves to control a pilot synchronization operation including an acquisition of a pilot signal and registration operation that includes a plurality of access sequences to the sector or the base station when the acquisition of a pilot signal is successful. The controller turns off the receiver and turns on an indicator to indicate that the mobile station is out of the coverage area even though the acquisition of the pilot signal was successful when the mobile station fails in registration to the sector or the base station after the registration operations are performed a predetermined number of times.

None of the references, either alone or in combination, show or suggest the invention as now claimed. For example, none of the references teaches or suggests turning on an indicator to indicate that that mobile station is out of a coverage area even though the acquisition of a pilot signal is successful when the mobile station fails in registration to the sector or the base station after the registration operations are performed a predetermined number of times.

In CDMA mobile communication systems, the mobile station exchanges messages with the base station. In certain situations, for example, when the mobile station is used in a tall building, the mobile station receives a downlink signal from a long distance base station. However, an uplink signal from the mobile station may not reach the base station because the base station is located at a remote distance and the uplink signal is weaker than the downlink signal. This causes a problem in that the mobile terminal keeps performing a registration operation even though the uplink signal does not reach the base station. Please see the Remarks

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filed in the earlier responses. In order to solve this problem, among others, the mobile station of the present invention turns off the receiver and turns on an indicator to indicate that the mobile station is out of the coverage area even though the acquisition of the pilot signal was successful. Support for the amendments are provided at claims 19-20 and 24, as well as page 11, line 23 to page 12, line 17 of the specification.

The Examiner cited the teachings of Takahara to disclose an "out of service area indicator". The Examiner conceded that Akeda/Reece/Lomp do not teach the use of an "out of service area indicator". (September 5, 2006 Office Action, page 4). However, it is respectfully submitted that Takahara fails to disclose the invention as now claimed, or suggest, even in combination with the other references, of the claimed invention. As noted by the Examiner, Takahara discloses an out of service area indicator. A display entitled "OUTSIDE SERVICE AREA" is provided. However, Takahara does not disclose that the mobile set displays the indicator even though the acquisition of the downlink signal from the base station is successful. Quite the contrary. In Takahara, the indication of "OUTSIDE SERVICE AREA" is only based on whether the system control signal continually sent by the base station is received at the mobile station. When a system control signal cannot be received at the mobile station, a controller controls a display unit so as to display the "OUTSIDE SERVICE AREA" indicator. Once a system control signal has been received, the controller controls the display unit to remove the indication of the "OUTSIDE SERVICE AREA" signal. This is described a number of times throughout the Takahara reference. In other words, if the downlink signal acquisition is successful, the "OUTSIDE SERVICE AREA" will not be displayed in Takahara.

Takahara fails to make any indication that the mobile station is out of coverage area even though the acquisition of the pilot signal is successful. The Takahara reference is completely

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framed around providing an indication of being outside of the service area only when the control signal is not received. Takahara provides no suggestion whatsoever to present an indication of an out of the coverage area even though the acquisition of a pilot signal was successful.

Therefore, even if combined with the Akeda, Reece and Lomp references, the Takahara reference fails to make a combination that shows or suggests the invention as now claimed.

Independent claims 16 and 21 contain similar limitations to that of claim 12 and should also be considered allowable for at least the same reasons as those provided with respect to claim 12.

The remaining claims, including claims 13-15, 17-18 and 22-23, should also be considered allowable over the art of record since these claims further depend from and define the amended claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of all of the rejections of the claims based on 35 U.S.C. §103(a) are respectfully requested.

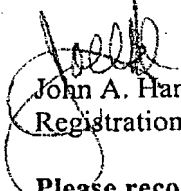
In light of the amendments and remarks above, this application should be considered in condition for allowance and the case passed to issue. If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated to expedite the prosecution of the application.

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To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 502624 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

McDERMOTT WILL &amp; EMERY LLP



John A. Hankins  
Registration No. 32,029

4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 700  
San Diego, CA 92122  
Phone: 858.535.9001 JAH:tms  
Facsimile: 858.597.1585  
Date: June 7, 2007

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as our correspondence address.**